

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Armigeres* (*Armigeres*) *baisasi*, a new mosquito from the Philippine Islands (*Diptera: Culicidae*).¹ ALAN STONE, Entomology Research Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and ERNESTINE B. THURMAN,² National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service.

In a series of Philippine mosquitoes originally determined as *Armigeres* (*Armigeres*) *kuchingensis* Edwards, 1915, in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, the males differed from *kuchingensis* in the structures of the terminalia, although they appeared as *kuchingensis* in general habitus. Females of the two species may be separated by the presence of a subapical white band on sternite VII in *kuchingensis*, the band being apical in the new species.

Baisas (1935) includes *kuchingensis* in his notes on Philippine mosquitoes and figures the structures of the male terminalia in Plate 3, figs. 1, 3, 5, and 7. Although his description for the most part is applicable to *kuchingensis*, his figures of the structures of the claspette, dististyle, and phallosome do not agree with those of the type in the British Museum as noted by the senior author. We are convinced that Baisas figured the male of *Armigeres* (*Armigeres*) *baisasi*, n. sp. (Fig. 1).

Bohart (1945) lists *kuchingensis* and *Armigeres* (*Armigeres*) *joloensis* (Ludlow, 1904) as synonyms of *Armigeres* (*Armigeres*) *obturans* (Walker, 1860). We consider both *kuchingensis* (Fig. 2) and *joloensis* (Fig. 3) to be valid species (Thurman, 1958) and distinct from *obturans* (Both species have a long dististyle which, when pressed against the basistyle, reaches the base of the claspette.); and that *obturans*, *sensu stricto*, does not occur in the Philippines, and *kuchingensis* probably does not. *A. obturbans* of Barraud (1934) *et auctorum* (*nec* Walker, 1860; *nec* Bohart, 1945) is *Armigeres* (*Armigeres*) *subalbatus* (Coquillett, 1898), which is the common oriental species distributed from Japan, China, and Taiwan

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south and west through Thailand to India and Ceylon.

Armigeres (*Armigeres*) *baisasi*, n. sp.

Male.—Medium sized, wing 3.5 to 4 mm.

Head.—Proboscis and palpus dark; palpus longer than proboscis by $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the last segment. Torus white scaled. Clypeus bare. Vertex covered with white flat scales, few light bronzy scales scattered laterally and medially, few dark upright forked scales at nape.

Thorax.—Mesonotum with dark coppery, narrow scales; mesonotal border wide, white; prescutellum with medial white spot extending onto the midlobe of the scutellum, the posterior scales broad. Scutellar setae coppery. Halteres with coppery capitulum and light base. Anterior pronotal lobe, posterior pronotal lobe, fore coxa, and propleuron all white scaled. One lower mesepimeral bristle present. Hind femur with dark stripe on dorsum, white scales to apex on anterior and venter. All tarsi are dark with blue metallic luster. Midclaws equal.

Abdomen.—Tergites dark with coppery metallic luster. Tergite VIII with basal white spot. Sternites II–VI all white scaled. Sternite VII dark basally with apical white band. Lateral white markings form a straight line on tergites II–III (II–IV in some paratypes); tergites IV–VI show slight convexity (semicircles).

Male terminalia (Fig. 1).—Basistyle (Bs) long, slender, 3:1. Dististyle (Ds) short, medially expanded, not reaching base of setae of claspette when pressed against basistyle; 20 teeth on apical half, each tooth with a deep medial groove; apical tooth (Ds-AT) slightly longer than others; 2 or 3 setae on apical third of dorsum. Claspette (Cl) with two sharp setae usually curving toward basistyle, a few finer setae and spiculation on interbasal fold. Phallosome (Ph) with distinct V-shaped division in ventral lobe, the basal portion composed of four processes in graduated sizes and a median process. Ventral surface of dorsal lobe with wavy creases and small crenulations.

Female.—Similar in size and coloration to the male. Palpus nearly one-fourth as long as probos-

eis. White lateral markings on tergites III-VII are small semicircles which may be slightly triangular on IV-V.

Larva and pupa.—We do not describe these at the present time because the quality of the material does not permit accurate descriptions.

Holotype, male, U.S.N.M. no. 64105.

Type locality, Abuyog, Leyte, P. I.; November 1944 (O. H. Graham).

Paratypes.—Three males, one female, data of holotype. One male, Baguio, Luzón; August 26, 1945 (Shields). Three males, San Fernando, La Union, Luzón, P. I., 24 MSU #416; August 2, 1945 (S. E. Shields). One female, Camp Stotsen-

berg, [Luzon], P. I.; August 15, 1924 (Maj. W. H. Teffs). One female, Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, Luzón, P. I. One male and one female, Angeles, Pampanga, [Luzon], P. I. (Dr. Whitmore). Two males, four females, Calicoan Island, P. I.; February 12, 1944 (J. H. Paullus, #109). One male, one female, one larval skin, Leyte Gulf, P. I., #12-9, 4 and #12-23, 3 (J. T. Medler). One female, Leyte, P. I., 32 MSU #368; January 6, 1945. One female, Leyte, P. I., 32 MSU #306; December 19, 1944. One female, Leyte, P. I., APO 72; December 19, 1944 (K. V. Krombein, #306). One male, five females from a series of specimens from Jolo Jolo, without

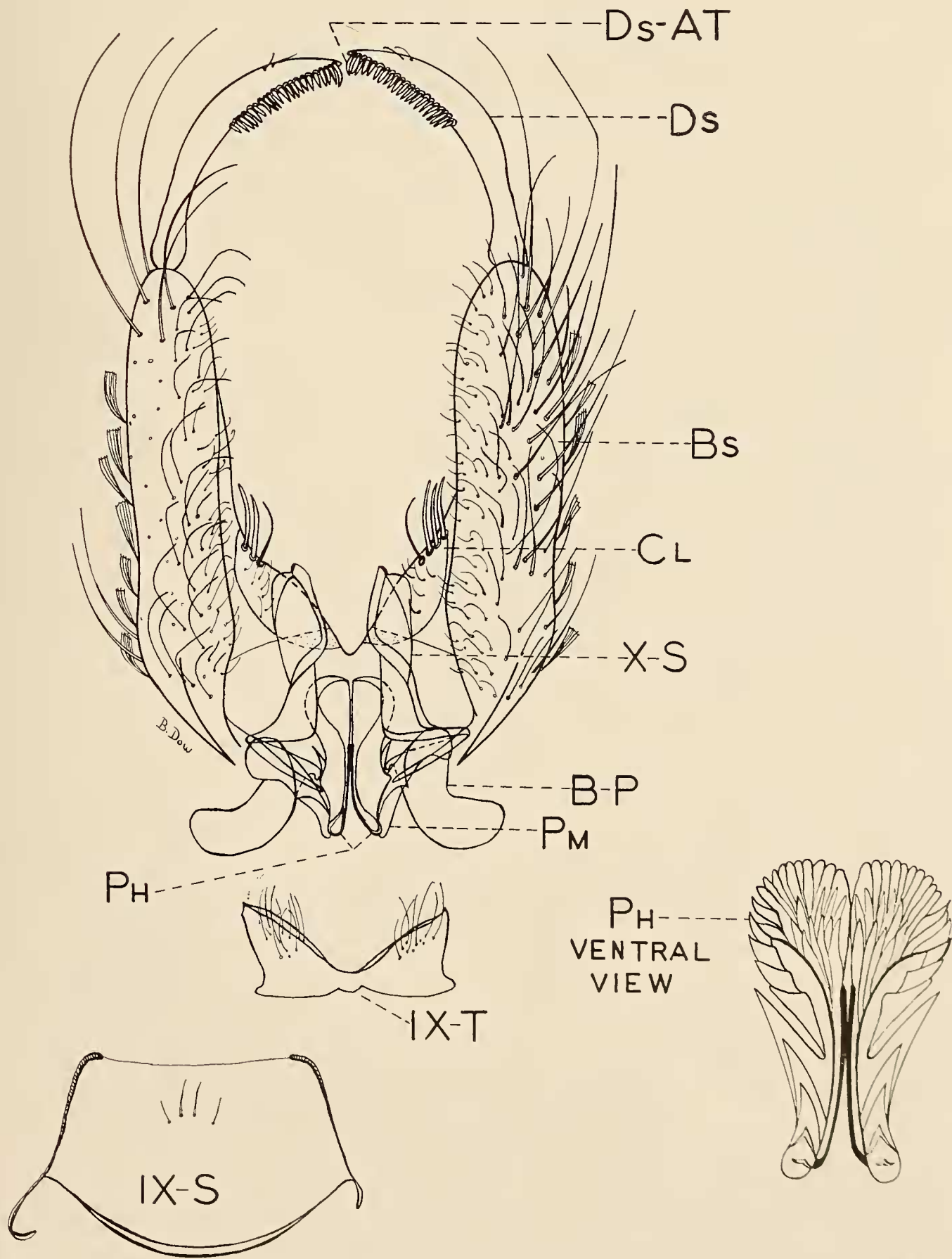


FIG. 1.—*Armigeres (A.) baisasi*, n. sp.: Structures of the male terminalia.

further data. Six males, 14 females, Gandara, Samar, P. I.; February and November. One female, Camp Overton, Mindanao, P. I. One male, P 818, Kalingan, Lanao, [Mindanao]; April 25, 1946, reared from coconut shell (S. A. Edgar, J. Enke, E. Gutierrez, and A. Corcega). One female, P-975-3, Lasang, Davao, [Mindanao]; May 2, 1946 (J. Enke, H. Hoogstraal, P. Feliciano, and A. Corcega). One male, P-975, reared from coconut husks, Davao, [Mindanao]; May 7,

1946 (J. Enke, H. Hoogstraal, P. Feliciano, and A. Corcega). One female with larval and pupal skin, P-978-1, Lasang, [Mindanao], reared from fallen coconut leaf in shade; May 7, 1946 (J. Enke, H. Hoogstraal *et al.*). One female, P-996-1, Lasang, Davao, [Mindanao], reared from fallen coconut leaf sheath; May 7, 1946 (J. Enke, H. Hoogstraal *et al.*).

This species is named for Dr. F. E. Baisas of the Division of Malaria, Department of Health

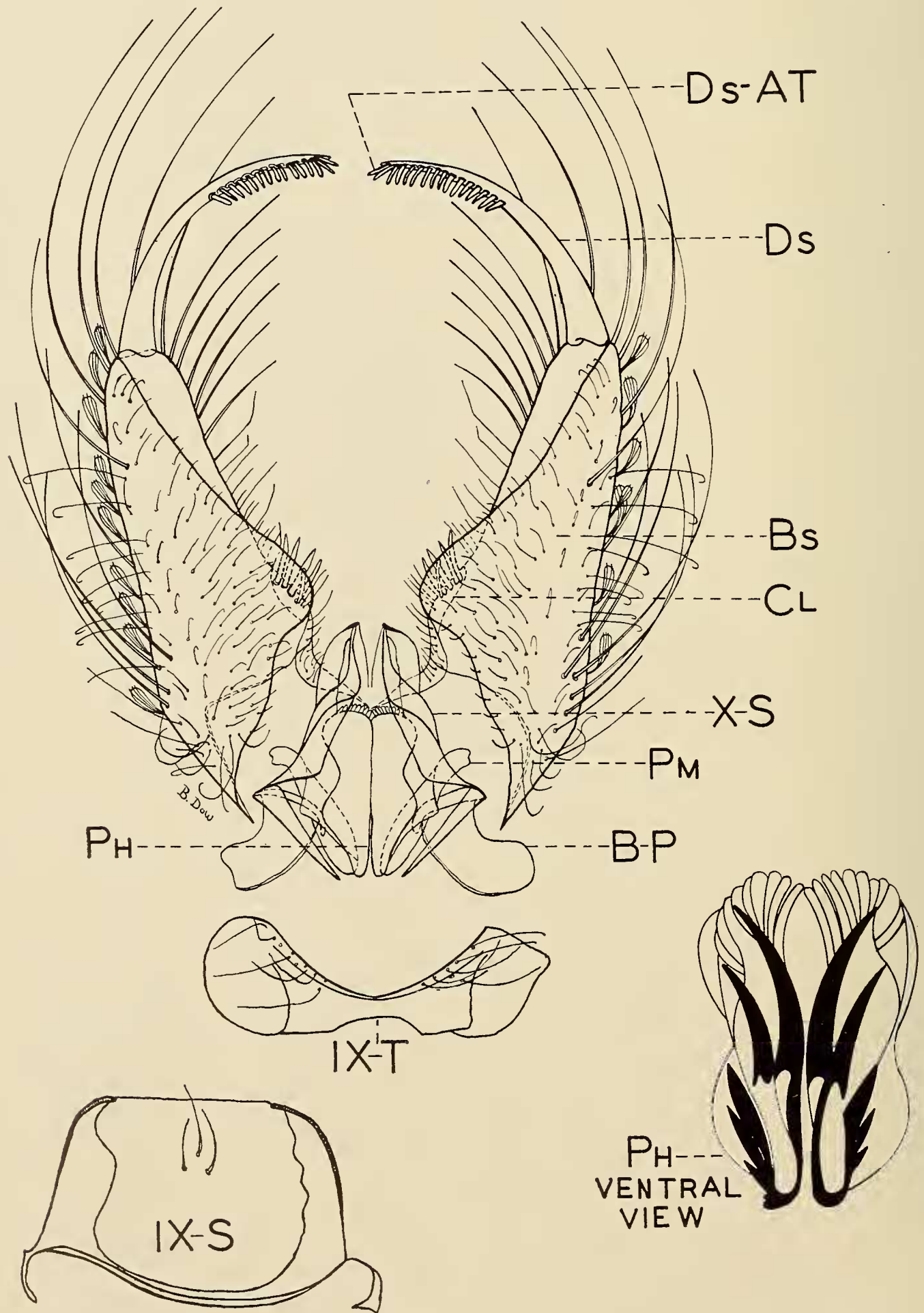


FIG. 2.—*Armigeres (A.) kuchingensis* Edwards, 1915: Structures of the male terminalia.

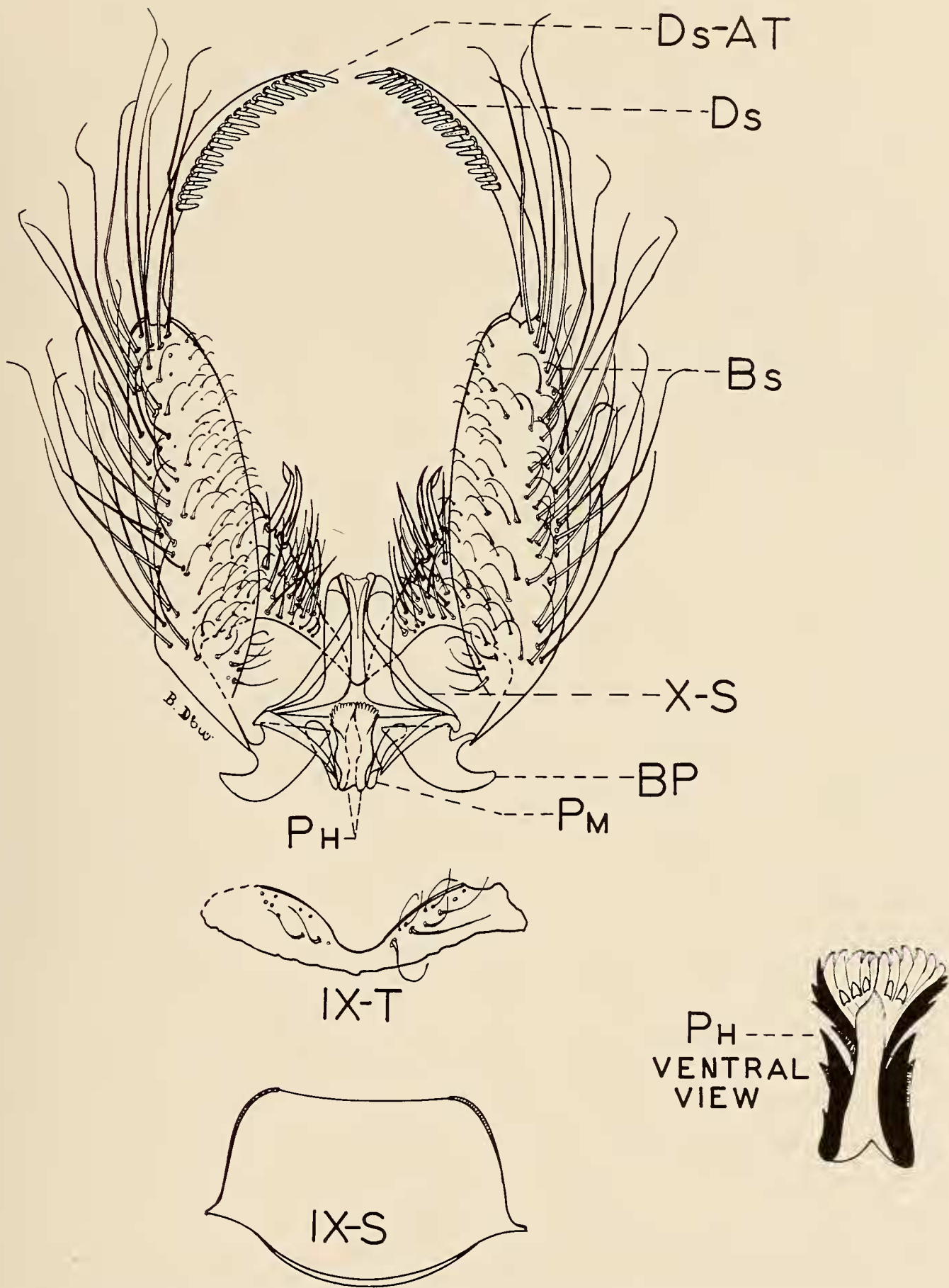


FIG. 3.—*Armigeres (A.) joloensis* (Ludlow, 1904): Structures of the male terminalia.

of the Philippine Islands, in recognition of the valuable contribution he has made and is making to the study of the Culicidae.

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